THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1863. NO. 152.

Y J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

llowing are the only terms of subscription to THE ogress:

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per will not be sent to new subscribers without y in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Being connected with the PROGRESS establishb Office equal to any in the City or State, we pared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB NG. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ional Particulars--Five Thousand Prisers Taken--Enemy Driven Back--General Wounded, &c.

[Special to Progress.]

GOND, May 4.—Gen. Lee reports a great victory. my were forced back to, and are crossing the annock. Gen. Jackson and A. P. Hill, are d, the former seriously and the latter slightly. ments of the enemy's cavalry have been circling ting communications within a few miles of the pearently meaning an attack but believed to be an escape down the Peninsula.

force here is believed to be adequate for the defence city, but for want of cavalry we are unable to purm.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Additional from Richmond.

MOND, May 4.—Generals Jackson and A. P. Hill nded but not seriously. We have taken 5000 prisnd driven the enemy from all points save one. We ive them from that to-day.

Fredericksburg--Jackson Takes Five usand Prisoners and Guards the Fords ight Still Going on.

MOND, April 4.—Some excitement was occasioned his morning, by a report which come by couriers, e Yankee cavalry who were at Ashland yesterday, Hungary Station this morning, within eight miles city. Their force is estimated at between 2000 and It is expected they will be captured or dispersed noon.

patches from Gordonsville received at the War Dent says that Dr. Woodfork, who left Chancellorsat three o'clock p. m. yesterday, reports that the was still going on at Fredericksburg. Gen. Jackcupied all the Fords except Ely's, and had taken housand prisoners, and more were coming in. Our are in good condition. No enemy in Culpeper.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ther from Virginia--the Enemy Whipped d Driven Back with Heavy Loss--General Jackson severely wounded, &c.

MOND, May 4.—The following dispatch has just been ved:

FORD, May 3.—*To President Davis:* Yesterday Gen. Jackson penetrated to the rear of the enemy and him from all his positions from the Wilderness to in one mile of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at ame time in front by two of Longstreet's Divisions. morning the battle was renewed. He was dis- from all his positions around Chancellorsville and en back towards the Rapahannock, over which he is retreating. Many prisoners were taken and the en- 's loss in killed and wounded is large.

We have again to thank Almighty God for a great vic- y. I regret to state that Gen. Paxton was killed, eral Jackson severely, and Generals Heth and A. P. l slightly wounded.

[Signed] R. E. LEE, Gen'l Comd'g.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

ankee Cavalry gone in direction of the Pamunky--Nothing Later from Gen. Lee, &c.

RICHMOND, April 4.—At 4 o'clock p. m. nothing had en recived from the seat of war since Gen. Lee's offil dispatch. The Yankee cavalry have cleared out in direction of the Pamunky river. The Railroad will repaired in a short time.

More Nonsense from the West.

JACKSON, May 2.—A special dispatch to the *Mississippian*, says that a dispatch from Snider's Bluff, states that enemy maintained a steady fire yesterday on our orks on Grave Yard Hill, temporarily disabling one n. Deserters report that Sherman is in command on he flag ship *De Kalb*. He has only ten regiments, averging three thousand. The demonstration was a feint. real attack was intended. It is also reported that two ankees were killed. The turreted gunboat *Choctaw* as struck by over forty shots. A special dispatch to the *ppeal* says Chicago *Times* 28th has an Indianapolis dispatch which says Gen. Haskell orders newspapers and ersons endeavoring to bring the government and its war olicy into disrepute or who violate Burnside's death orers to be treated accordingly. Six hundred infantry nd one hundred cavalry have gone to Brown county to ake arrests. A Cincinnati naval officer from below, ays Vicksburg had not been attacked. Jeff Thompson with twenty-five hundred men attacked Cape Giradeau and withdrew with fifty killed. The Federal loss was mall with McNeill commanding. Grant's headquarters re at New Carthage, and important movements are on foot, and over three thousand males and females are oathbonded.

JACKSON, May 2.—Our troops withdrew to their entrenchments at Grand Gulf. The enemy made three furious assaults and were repulsed by bodies of our troops at points where they will probably intercept or capture Grierson.

Grierson destroyed the government tannery near Magnolia.

[Above we give one of the dispatches of the *immortal* Wagner, from Jackson, after we had cut it down and revised it, and yet it is a mass of nonsense. We know that Mr. Thrasher has had sufficient time to remedy the nuisance of this Jackson *Wagner*, and unless he does it, we hope the Association will remove him. We begin to think that we are paying too much for the whistle.—ED. PROGRESS.]

HUNG.—The Hendersonville *Times* of the 30th April, says:

A man by the name of Grooms, paid the penalty of the law by hanging, in Waynesville, N. C, on the 16th inst., for killing a young man about twelve months ago, for courting his daughter. It is said he split the young man's head open with an axe, and then chopped him to pieces. Grooms denied killing him to the last, though he was *seen at it*, and laid the killing on his wife and daughter, saying he was innocent of the charge.

The new settlements in Oregon are so healthy that they have to shoot somebody to start the burying grouud.

When is thunder like an onion? When it comes pon on peal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURPLUS PROVISIONS.

ONE OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE late meeting of citizens in Raleigh, requires that the several Committees raised to ascertain the amount of surplus provisions in their respective Districts shall assemble in this city and make report of their proceedings on a day to be designated by the Chairman of the meeting.—In pursuance whereof, I appoint MONDAY, the 18th instant (Court week) as the day for said Committees to meet.

May 4-1w CHAS. MANLY, Chairman.

☞ City papers please copy.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, May 1.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$15
" Dried	$6
BACON—Hog round	90@$1
BEEF	5@6c
BEESWAX	$1 75
BEANS	$6
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—"adow	$1 75
" Wax—By the box	$2
" Adamantine	$4
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel	$25
CHICKENS	$1 50@1 75
DUCKS	$1
EGGS	60@65c
FLOUR—Family	$45
" Superfine	$35
" Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$2@$3 50
GEESE	None
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	$1
MOLASSES	$10
MEAL	$5 50
NAILS—Scarce	$1 25
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 50
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$4 50
" Irish	$5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$5
" White Table	$6
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	40c
RYE	$1
SALT	$17 50
SUGAR—Brown	$1 40
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1 50
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

APRIL 30, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are scarce and in demand. Sell on hoof at prices ranging from 35 to 50 cents per lb. for net meat, according to quality.

BACON—From carts 9@c to $1 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—$1 50 to $1 75 per lb.

CORN—Retails at $3 75 to $4 per bushel.

COFFEE—$4 50 per lb.

CORN MEAL—Retails at the granaries at $4 50 per bushel.

COPPERAS—$2 50 to $3 per lb at retail.

COTTON—Small sales of 35 to 40 cents per lb.

EGGS—85 to 90 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—Sells from store in the small way at $53 to $55 per bbl. for superfine.

FODDER—$6 per 100 lbs.

LARD—$1 per pound.

LEATHER—Sole, $3 25 to $4, and upper $4 25 to $4 50 per lb.

MOLASSES—New Orleans $10 per gallon.

POULTRY—Live fowles, $1 to $1 25; and dressed $1 50 to $2 00 each.

PEAS—$5 to $6 per bushel.

POTATOES—Sweet retail at $5 to $5 50, and Irish at $7 to $8 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 20 cents per lb. by the cask; and rough $4 50 to $5 per bushel.

SALT—Sound made $8 to $9 per bushel.

SUGAR—In hhds. $1 05 to $1 10, and in bbls. $1 15 to $1 20 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, 95 cents to $1 00 per yard.

TALLOW—$1 25 per lb.

YARN—$12 to $15 per bunch.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be, as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

April 21-1m A. CREECH. J. J. LITCHFORD.

MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE THAT there will be a meeting of the Farmers of Granville, at Oxford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, to consult as to their duty to their country and themselves in these trying times, and to consider the suggestions made by Gov. Vance in his late Address to the people of the State.

April 24-1d

WANTED

TO PURCHASE FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, WROUGHT IRON, for which will be paid five cents per pound, delivered at any Railroad Station in North Carolina.

J. J. ROBERSON,
Goldsboro', N. C.

May 2-1w

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD ANNOUNCE TO HIS friends and the public generally that he has rented a portion of the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. John G. Moore, next door to the State Journal office on the Market Square, and will open on MONDAY, May 4th, with a choice stock of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

of which he will endeavor to keep as good a supply on hand and at as reasonable prices as the times will allow.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and he strict attention and large past experience in business, he will guarantee universal satisfaction.

H. H. BRUNS.

May 2-1w

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

CARGO SALE DIRECT IMPORTATION PER STEAMSHIP PET AND SCHOONER JULIA.

ON FRIDAY, MAY 8TH, 1863, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2 in Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following articles imported in above named vessels, viz:

204 casks Soda Crystals,
130 kegs Bi Carb Soda,
105 boxes Tin Plate,
15 cases 30 dozen Cotton Cards, No 10,
73 boxes Castile Soap,
17 boxes Fancy do
10 boxes English Sperm Candles,
47 boxes Star do
39 boxes Extract Logwood,
5 boxes Blueing,
15 boxes 300 gross Matches,
100 oz Quinine,
1 case Sponge,
10 barrels Alum,
1 barrel Jamaica Ginger,
8 boxes Pearl Starch,
5 bags prime Coffee,
45 dozen Brooms,
25 barrels pure Vinegar,
1 bdle 448 lbs Sole Leather,
4 cases Boots and Shoes,
4 chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 chests Congou do
1 bag Pimento
1 cask Tinware,
2½ dozen Bastard Files,
36 dozen Handsaw Files,
52 reams Note Paper,
7 cases Men and Boys' Straw Hats,
6 bales Unbleached Shirting, 300 pieces,
4 cases Long Cloth, 110 pieces,
1 case Tweeds,
100 lbs White and Yellow Shoe Thread,
1500 dozen Clark's Spool Cotton,
1 case Ladies' Mantillas,
1 case Ready Made Clothing,
5 hhds Old Scotch Whisky, S and D,
3 qr. casks' do do do
2 pipes pure Pale Cognac Brandy,
2 kegs pure Old Jamaica Rum,
30 cases Cognac Brandy, *Government brand.*

AND

4 casks ALCOHOL.

May 1-1d

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE a tract of Land in Franklin county, known as the Richard Ward place, now occupied by Seth Ward.

The place contains 824 acres, and is adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat and Oats, and, in short, of every agricultural product. On the tract there is a large body of low grounds. All necessary buildings, together with a good orchard.

May 4-1w* ATKIN WARD.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

PERSONS WISHING TO RENT ROOMS IN A most desirable part of the City, can be accommodated on application to

May 1-3t J. G. BROMELL.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE FOR sale. Made by Gilbert, of Boston. Enquire of JAS. PIRSSON.

Harget Street, near the Fair Ground.

ALSO

A second hand PIANO at a very low price.

April 30-tf

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by A. A. WILLARD.

April 4 1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by A. A. WILLARD,

April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.

Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

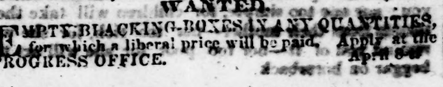
COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF ALAMANCE county, at Graham, about the last of March, a negro man who says his name is FRED, very black, about 21 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and says he belongs to Henry Emsley Hunter, of Mecklenburg county. The owner of said negro man is hereby notified to call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. M. BOYD, Jailor,

April 29-1w* Graham, Alamance county, N. C.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.



DIVIDEND No. 23.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capitol Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.

L. H. DeROSSET,
April 21-1awtd Secretary.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.

April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C.

March 11-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her deportment and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give. Standard copy till forbid.

April 15-tf B. & CO.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at

P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles'.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by

PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 8-tf

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aide.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Daniel G Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Rich Dewey Watts, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; Albert M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Camp of Instruction, N. C.,
CAMP HOLMES, April 30th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. }

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the names of the following Slaves are published in order that their owners may come forward and claim their property, viz:

JACK, aged about 20 years, black complexion, 5 ft. 4 in. high, property of George Young, Jones county, N. C.

SIMON, aged about 12 years, black complexion, 4 feet 6½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

LEVINA, aged about 26 years, black complexion, 5 feet 3½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

MILLY, aged about 25 years, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, property of Dr. Edward Haughton, Washington county, N. C.

MARGARET, aged about 14 years, black complexion, 5 feet 1½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts, N. C.

J. N. PATON, Adjutant. May 1-1m

☞ *N. C. Standard*, and Daily (Wilmington) *Journal* publish one month and send bill to Col. Peter Mallett.

REWARDS.

STOP THIEF--$50 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE recovery of my Mare, Saddle and Bridle, which were stolen from my premises on the 25th inst. The Mare can be easily known. She is a very dark bay—almost black; is very fat; has a wart on the side, of the size of a large marble, and one on one of fore-feet just above the hoof.—She is about 11 or 12 years of age. There are several little white marks upon her back where the saddle rests. The saddle is large, and looks somewhat new, with plain skirts, cushioned hog-skin seat, and has no horn. The bridle is old, and one of the reins has been defaced and eaten. The thief had a dark carpet bag, is probably, from what I can learn, a deserter, and is supposed to have gone in the direction of the N. C. Central Railroad, and will probably try to effect a sale at some point on or near that road. Any person coming in possession of any information relative to the mare, &c., will greatly oblige me by addressing me at this place.

JAMES SHANKS.

Leasburg, N. C., April 22d, 1863.—3t*

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cussota, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O C Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

CASH FOR RAGS.

I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of Cotton or Linen Rags—Old Rope, Bagging and refuse cotton. Bring them to my store, just back of the Market House, and get the cash or family groceries for them.

JORDAN WOMBLE.

April 25-1m Harget Street, Raleigh, N. C.

P. S.—They must be washed clean.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John R. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement.

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJOR.
1	Jno A McDowell	Hugh Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	
9	Lawrence S Baker	James D Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	J H T Gulon, J T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Lyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	J D Barry
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer.	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W R Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John Y Jordan		
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
47	Geo I Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J B McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60		Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—20th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 10th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK..... C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply, &c.

TAO. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK

March 24-tf.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DAted July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.

March 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1863.

☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year	- - -	$8 00
" " Six months	- - -	5 00
" " Three months	- - -	3 00
" " One month	- - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money:**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Army Letters.**—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

☞ **To News Agents.**—On and after this day the price of the PROGRESS to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.

Probably one of the most desperate battles of the war commenced near Fredericksburg on Sunday last. The enemy had crossed over in immense force and a body of their cavalry, supposed to be 2000 or 3000 strong, whipped across to Louisa Court House on the Virginia Central Railroad, on Saturday, and tore up the track for several miles. They then pushed across to Ashland on the Fredericksburg road cutting it at that place, some fourteen miles from Richmond, and we hear from the same body yesterday morning as continuing their raid to Hungary station on the same road, only eight miles from Richmond.

The Yankees have exhibited some dash in this raid, and though it may and we hope will result in disaster to the party, we cannot but admire their boldness and daring. We think, however, they will be looked after before they get back to their base.

There was some excitement in Richmond during Sunday and Sunday night, and every mail citizen was called out for the defense of the Capitol. We suppose those who made the call were more scared than hurt, for a few thousand cavalry on a dashing raid simply to destroy railroads and telegraph lines were not likely to attack a fortified city. We do not know what particulars we shall get before going to press, but from the lights before us at the present writing we suppose the fighting commenced at or near Fredericksburg early in the day on Sunday, between the two main armies, and that the conflict was still raging and undecided at 3 o'clock when the gentleman who brought the intelligence to Gordonsville left Chancellorsville, which is a small village some fifteen miles distant from Fredericksburg.

Jackson it was said had taken 5000 prisoners and was guarding all the fords on the Rappahannock but Ely's. This would seem to place the enemy between Jackson and Lee—Jackson in the rear, on the river bank guarding the fords to keep them from recrossing, while Lee with the main force of the army was in front. If this was the position as we suppose, the advantage must have been largely on our side.

This contest will have a material bearing on the war. If we whip the enemy and break up and destroy the efficiency of the army, the blow will cause great depression in the North and tend greatly to strengthen the peace party which is getting up and which is opposed to the administration of Lincoln and the further prosecution of the war for the nigger. A decisive victory over Hooker at Fredericksburg might cause such a revolution at the North as would stop the war during the summer, for they will find it hard work to raise another army and keep alive the war spirit if defeated in the third attempt to capture Richmond. If, however, on the other hand we should be defeated, and our army forced back upon Richmond, the consequences will be most disastrous to our cause.

We had got thus far in our leader when our second dispatch from Richmond come to hand which assures us that the enemy were met and whipped on Saturday at Chancellorsville. Gen. Jackson got in their rear while they were engaged in front by two of Longstreet's divisions. They were driven back with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, and were recrossing the Rappahannock. This comes to us in the shape of a dispatch from Gen. Lee to President Davis, and may be relied on. The battle it was thought would be renewed on Sunday morning. Gen. Jackson was severely wounded, Gen. Paxton was killed and Generals Heth and A. P. Hill slightly wounded.

We doubt not but that the fight was renewed on Sunday and that it was a desperate and bloody contest. Particulars as far as received by telegraph up to time of going to press will be given in telegraph column.

Gen. Lee is no sensationalist, and he says we have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory. Let us devoutly pray that victory will continue with our banner and that the cause may speedily triumph and the independence of the Confederacy be ultimately established upon a basis that shall make its future career great and glorious.

During the past week we received more than one hundred subscribers to the *Progress* from the army alone. On Sunday we received 41 by one letter and on on Saturday about a dozen from one company. Our accessions both from the army and the people are very gratifying, and we assure our friends that we shall continue to labor to make the paper worthy the extended patronage it is receiving.

PROMOTED.—Capt. D. W. Hurtt of the 2nd N. C. Regiment, has been promoted to the position of Major of the same. Capt. Hurtt has seen much hard service, was wounded in some of the battles around Richmond last summer and is an excellent officer. We are glad to hear of his promotion.

CONSCRIPTION OF FOREIGNERS.—Some two weeks ago Mr. Clay, of Alabama, introduced into the Confederate Senate a bill to conscribe and place in the military service aliens domiciled in the Confederate States, on and after the first day of June, 1863. The bill was partly considered in open session and then transferred to the secret calendar. On Saturday the injunction of secrecy was removed and the measure has been defeated. The danger that an attempt to conscribe aliens would involve us in difficulties with foreign nations, is said to have been the argument that killed the bill.

We find the above in an exchange. We were of the impression that foreigners were to be conscripted but if the above be true we are mistaken. The argument that it would involve us in difficulties with foreign nations is ridiculous, for foreign nations *don't know us save as a part of the United States.* If agrieved at our conscribing their subjects they would have to go to the authorities at Washington for satisfaction, as they do not acknowledge us.

Foreigners can have our protection, as well as that of British and French Consuls, and are allowed to speculate and grow rich on the sufferings of our people, but their carcasses are too sacred in the eyes of the Confederate Congress for the enrolling officer.—The refusal of that body to conscribe them is cowardly and contemptible. Natives are hunted down and thrown in, sometimes being carried through the streets tied up like negroes or felons, while the sleek foreigners are left to rob their families by extortion.—We trust and believe that our brave men will win our independence, but no thanks to the Congress that adjourned on the 1st of May, 1863, for the result.

Our Press Dispatches.

Until we received a circular from the Superintendent of the Press Association forbidding it, we placed our telegraph dispatches upon our bulletin as fast as received, wising to give our patrons and the public the news as fast as possible, but we now are not allowed to do it as the following paragraph from the circular alluded to will show:

"No paper receiving news from agents of this Association is at liberty to bulletin, or in any manner publish, the same previous to its regular hour, if any paper belonging to the Association and circulating in the same locality shall object to such publication; and it is recommended generally that such publications be abstained from."

It will be seen by the above that we have no right to bulletin or in any manner publish our dispatches before the regular issue of the paper, and any publisher doing so is assured that he will be dropped from the Association and denied the privilege of the dispatches. We prefer the old system, but we have no other means of getting the dispatches and have no discretion in the matter.

The band of the 26th Regiment gave an entertainment to a good audience in this city on Saturday night. The Band were on their way to the Brigade in Virginia, having been home on a furlough. The entertainment, both the music and the feats of magic by Gus Rich, was well received and gave satisfaction to the assemblage. We wish the boys a good time in camp and a safe return to their homes when the war shall be over.

BOARD OF APPRAISERS.—The *Standard* learns that Gov. Vance has appointed R. V. Blackstock, Esq., of Buncombe, Commisioner or Appraiser, on the part of this State to impress supplies for the army. This is a good appointment. Mr. B. is a gentleman of excellent practical sense. Mr. Burgwyn, appointed by the President, and Mr. Blackstock will constitue the Board of Appraisers for this State.

RESIGED.—The following officers have recently resigned:

Lieut. Col. Forney George, 18th Regiment; Capt. John Boothe, 19th Regiment; Capt. D. F. Summey, A. Q. M., 16th Regiment; Capt. Charles R. Lindsey, 31st Regiment; Capt. W. B. Kivett, Co. M. 22nd Regiment.

Strawberries are selling in Atlanta, Savannah and other Southern markets at from $1,25 to $2,00 a quart. We suppose it is much more *expensive* to cultiaate them than heretofore, and hence these extraordinary prices.

VICE PRESIDENT STEVENS.—The Macon *Confederate* has the following:

"The suggestion has been made to us, that of all the names mentioned in connection with the office of Governor, none would command so general approval as that of the distinguished Vice President of the Confederate States, or be more likely to harmonize the people upon one nominee. We are inclined to view the suggestion with favor. Mr. Stephens' name in this connection would be a "tower of strength" to any party that desires to crowd the present incumbent off the track for a fourth term. True, Mr. Stephens is now Vice President, and in the course of Providence may be President of the Confederate States, but apart from that consideration, his present position gives him no political importance or influence whatever. Whereas, were he to become Governor of the Empire State of the South, he would be able to exercise his great talent and statesmanship in a field of usefulness and honor beyond comparison more worthy of his ancient renown and reasonable ambition. We do not know that Mr. Stephens would accept a nomination for Governor, but have little doubt, could he see that the people, *en masse*, desired his services, that he would consent to exchange the semi-imperial purple for the Executive Toga. What say the people to this suggestion?"

The Knoxville *Register* of a late date says:—We have had the opportunity of conversing with an intelligent Confederate soldier; who was taken prisoner in one of the skirmishes in Middle Tennessee. He was taken to Murfreesboro', Nashville, and thence by way of Baltimore to City Point where he was exchanged. The prisoners were all treated harshly by the Yankees and sometimes cruelly. We gather from our informant that the people of the Northwest are all resolved to resist the conscription act of the Federal Congress, even to blood. And that many of them assert positively they will not pay the three hundred dollars in lieu of servive.

All are very desirous of peace, and a very large majority condemn the object for which Lincoln and his administration are now continuing the war, the abolition of slavery.

Some of our returned prisoners inform us that they have understood there are at least one hundred and sixty thousand men in the Northwest enrolled to resist the conscription act, and of those some fifty thousand are well armed, and determined to resist any attempt to enforce the conscription law of the Federal Congress.

Among the exchanged prisoners recently returned to Augusta, the *Constitutionalist* makes mention of one who lost a leg. He was carried to New York, where a Georgia lady, resident there, visited him and procured him an artificial leg of the best description. He was offering to bet that he could outrun, outjump, or outwalk any other one-leg man—so proud was he of the excellence of the leg which the Georgia lady had furnished him.

From the Liverpool Albion, March, 23.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.—THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

Southern independence is recognized at last! After two long years of weary warfare, the existence of the Confederate States as a distinct Government has been acknowledged—not indeed by foreign Governments, but what is probaly even more important, by foreign capatalist. Of all the clever things done by the sagacious men who guide the destinies of the Southern States, this is perhaps the cleverest. Next to being able to lead, the finest thing in the world is certainly being able to borrow, and this feat they are now performing with signal success. The Confederate Government have introduced a new feature into their transactions. The Morrish loan, concluded some twelve months ago, provided that a certain proportion of the regular custom-house revenue should be set apart for reimbursing the lenders; and the Egyptian loan was entered into on a somewhat similar understanding; but the present is we believe, the first occasion on which a foreign Government has proposed to place in the hands of its creditors a real, tangible, commercial security—a security on whose value every man can form his own opinion with certainty and distinctness.

It seems to us that the change is a decided improvement, and this feeling is evidently shared by those who are offering to lend twelve millions sterling to a people who only ask for three. Strange as it may be thought at first sight, this new nation, who have not naval strength enough to keep open one single port for the purposes of trade, bids fair to achieve one of the greatest financial successes which will go far to resuscitate their slightly-shaken dogma that Cotton is King, for cotton is the magician whose wand has conjured up these millions of sovereigns. Some fifteen years ago, when Russia was seeking a loan in London, Mr. Cobden held meetings, at which he demonstrated the unsoundness of Russian finance, and promised to crumble up the Russian Empire like a sheet of paper. Yet Russia succeeded in borrowing every rouble she applied for, and the public, heedless of Mr. Cobden's Cassandra-like warnings, were so eager to become her creditors that they tumbled up stairs and fell over one another in heaps in the room where the application for allottment were received.

When the Emperor Napoleon, at the period of the Crimean war, proposed to borrow direct from his people, great and small, his people offered him two or three times as much as he required; and the Emperor, for the double purpose of showing his gratitude and rewarding their patriotism, borrowed the whole sum tendered. But Russia and France were strong independent empires, no blockade impeded their mercantile operations; no ruinous civil war was desolating their provinces. It was reserved for the Government of the Confaderate States to find a way out of financial difficulties, under circumstances of adversity, such as few nations have labored under. We believe this way has been found, accompanied by security to lenders, such as no lenders have before enjoyed.

Capitalists are no doubt the most realistic of mankind, yet we are romantic enough to believe that Exeter Hall would subscribe with much less avidity to a Confederate loan than to a fun for enabling Garibaldi to revolutionize Rome and blow up St. Peter's, even supposing the security and interest were not the same in each case. We are inclined to think it would require two or three per cent. extra to carry the day against the Italian General; and in the present case we cannot help fancying that political feelings, or convictions, have operated pretty freely. We do not believe that a Federal loan on the security of pork or corn would have the same success. The pocket is considered, by unthinking persons, an entirely neutral organ, incapable of being affected by love or hatred. This is a great mistake; the pocket is quite amenable to conscientious sensibility. No wealthy Englishman or Frenchman would or could subscribe to a loan for suppressing the Polish revolution, not even at 20 per cent., with security over the Uralian gold mines; and if this be true in a negative sense, there is no absurdity in believing it equally true in a positive sense. Hence we look upon the present transaction as no less a political than a financial triumph for the Confederate States.

It is true that the comparatively small sum of three millions will not provide them with a navy, it will not pay their enormous armies, nor supply them with cash sufficient to establish a basis for their currency; moreover, if the supplies to be purchased with this money are to be introduced into the country by the medium of running the blockade, the means are perilous, and the success of the scheme doubtful. We believe, however, that something more certain and less hazardous is intended. In the first place, it is undeniable that a great financial success gives a moral strength and position to the nation which achieves it; such a practical proof of the confidence of Europe in their cause is a mighty encouragement, and it must further be observed that the security for this town is of necessity based on the loyal execution of the engagement entered into.

Those who are prepared to lend their money to the Southern States must feel convinced that the pledge undertaken will be faithfully performed, of setting aside certain property for the liquidation of this debt. The cheerful co-operation of the planters in handing over their cotton for the purposes of a struggling Government must be assumed. It is so far a question of good faith. That good faith will be observed, seems to be impficitly believed. The power of the Southern Government to protect such an amount of property is another element in the calculation, and the sword of Lee must endorse the word of Davis. The cotton shut up in the South must, at the moderate price of 6d per lb., be worth fully forty millions sterling: as we know the covetous energy of Butler was entirely unable to reach more than a very insignificant portion of it. It is said, indeed, that the severity of that hero towards the inhabitants of New Orleans was caused in part by this disappointment.

There is another point of view in which, as Englishmen—or, rather, as Europeans—we may regard this question. By granting this loan, we are furnishing ourselves with three millions worth of cotton at less than the ordinary price. One great danger awaiting us in the future was, that so soon as the cotton ports were opened, we might be compelled to pay, within a brief period, for three or four millions of bales of cotton, at a price which would inevitably be exaggerated by a considerable export duty. From this export duty, the subscribers to the loan are guaranteed, and the prospects of our money market are proportionately improved. Commercial men who have paid attention to the subject, will not have failed to remark the trade which is springing up between Liverpool and the Mexican port of Matamoras. That town is only separated by a river from the Texan town of Brownsville, and though a long land carriage is an expensive operation, the route seems pretty sure, and safe in the heart of the Confederate territory. It becomes merely a question of money. In all probability, not one sovereign will leave these shores in consequence of this loan; the whole sum will be invested in the stores so much needed by the inhabitants of the land of Dixie, and the manufacture of these articles will give wages and comfort, both present and prospective, to many an English laborer. To those, therefore, who object that the success of this loan will lead to further similar transactions, we simply reply that, for the good of this country, we hope there may be several more Confederate loans brought out on similar security, and with similar success.

Don't marry too smart a girl for she will outrun you; nor one too simple, for children will take their talents from their mother—nor too rich, for she will remind you of it—nor too poor, for she will eat the beggar on horseback.

CONSCRIPTION.

We sincerely hope that there may be no more calls for troops from this section of the State, at least not before the present crops are made. So repeated, so urgent and heavy have been the calls for men from this section that the country is actually reduced to the point for the want of labor to support the lives of man and beast. But for the timely aid of the large county subscriptions made on this and many adjoining counties, thousands of animals would have died and many good citizens have been reduced to great suffering if not indeed to actual famine. We regret to have to announce these things, but that justice due this section of the State, in our humble judgment demands it. We have before called the attention of our authorities to the inability of this community to spare more field hands to the service; but yet the voice of justice in our behalf has not been heard; and we see demands made upon several of the adjoining counties for the Conscription of slaves. This will materially affect the growing crops, and we do sincerely hope that this state of things will stop. It must be apparent to every reflecting mind that our comparatively stony, mountainous and barren lands cannot, with any show of justice, bear so heavy a conscription of men as more fertile and productive regions. Yet in fact according to our white male and female population, we have actually sent into the service a much larger proportion of men than other sections of the State where far greater wealth and fertility of soil abound.

There are two things which our government ought to consider in laying Conscriptions which as yet it seems entirely to have overlooked. One of these is the fertility of the soil; the other the negro population. Let any one who wishes to satisfy himself at this point and test the correctness of views, take a tabular statement of the area of miles in any of the productive Counties of the East, and the same of one of our Western Counties, say Forsyth, stokes, or Surry; then refer to the population in these respective Counties, noting the number of males and females of both white and slave population, and it will be found that upon the same area of miles, one in the East, and the other in the West, while the white population in the West, and far less productive region preponderates greatly, the slave population in the East in many instances far more than doubles that of the West, in connection with this observation note the amount of produce grown in these respective counties, inclusive of stock, such as cattle and hogs, in any one year, during times of peace, and the capacity of bearing a conscription, in time of peace, and the capacity of bearing a conscription, in times of war, one compared with the other, will begin to appear. It will be seen at a glance that a conscription that will utterly blast, impoverish and ruin the one, will be but comparatively lightly felt by the other.

The reason for this is perfectly obvious.

In the first place a man who is a large slave owner is also a large land owner. Farms in the East contain many hundred acres of land, some even extend into thousands, and all the property of one individual. Upon these farms are located many slaves, and but few, if any white laborers. Thus the land in these counties is divided up into comparatively few farms and occupy but a small white population. But in the West the lands are poor and the people are poor. A single hundred acres is often divided into four or five little tracts, that are occupied by as many householders, all outfitted with wives and numerous children. Here, except in a few instances, we have no slaves, and as a general thing, one acre of land will not produce as much grain as one fifth that amount in the rich lands of the East. And yet it is expected to support five families and send five men to the war where the same amount of land in the East sends one, and retains at home numerous slaves to till the soil. Our remarks are intended only to apply to that portion of the lands in both sections that are cultivated. For much of the land in the West is too poor or hilly or mountainous to be cultivated at all.

From these remarks it must be apparent that our Northwestern counties cannot bear the same kind of Conscription that the more wealthy counties of the East can support. But we need not resort to this kind of reasoning to elucidate this subject. The striking fact that stares every one in the face leaves the question without doubt. These counties, the western, to support their indigent population, and to keep down actual famine, have been compelled to appoint agents to secure subsistence from abroad, to create immense debts, and to lay upon the property holders in their midst the most enormous taxes. Why is this so? It is evidently the result of depriving the country of too many of its white laboring, producing men.

We dislike to complain, but the truth ought to be told and justice done. It is not fair or right that one section of the country, because of the Conscript act, should suffer more heavily than another. It is not right that our women and children should be brought to suffering while the population of the other more favored sections have plenty. It is not fair that our property holders in this community, should bear a double burden caused by the war.—*Winston Sentinel.*

THE "SITUATION" IN RICHMOND—HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE, &c.

The following article from the Richmond *Whig* is none the less readable on account of being true:

The Penalty of Glory—Richmond in the Future.—When the citizens of Richmond, with one accord, clamored for Jeff. Davis to come to the front, telling him his presence in Richmond would be worth fifty thousand men, they little dreamed what sorrows were in store for them. The President came—and his presence effected all that was predicted of it. Had the Confederate Capital remained at Montgomery, there is hardly a doubt that Richmond would have fallen long ago. It was "up and tuck" any way, when the gunboats came to Drury's Bluff.

But Richmond has had to pay through the nose for her greatness. With the Confederate Government, came the tag, rag and bobtail which ever pursue political establishments. The pure society of Richmond became woefully adulterated. Its peace was destroyed, its good name was defiled: it became a den of thieves, extortioners, substitutes, deserters, blacklegs and cyprians. The glory and the shame of a great city was its heritage.

More than this. Like Washington, it became a vast hot-bed of boarding houses. Family privacy ceased almost to exist, for none could refuse admittance to homeless exiles and unfortunate Congressmen, whose pay was wholly inadequate to the conscienceless charges of the great hotels. Richmond became a big boarding house, because it could not help itself. But boarding has been ascertained to be not the best method of refining, polishing and elevating society. Still, in view of the exigencies of war, both boarders and boarding house keepers were willing to put up with hard accommodations, and postpone social refinements and home luxuries to the halcyon days of peace.

But a fate yet worse was at hand for unhappy Richmond. A day came when the heathenish prices of food compelled housekeepers to turn their boarders out of doors, and to close them, only to open them in a few days to lodgers, who would "find themselves." As much was charged for naked rooms as in former times would have rented a large house and paid for fuel, lights, servants and food combined. This little device was found to answer admirably well. Boomerangers revelled in the brilliant success of their strategy, and luckless applicants for board were repulsed with the compling announcement that there were no boarding houses in the city, and no decent board to be had under ten dollars a day. Single gentlemen might be "taken in," and had lodged at the same time; but a marvellous and envenomed animosity was exhibited against females. These could not be boarded on any terms whatever. A respectable boarding house keeper would rather die than undertake to feed a lady—it was impossible—the very idea was absurd, unheard of.

This is "the situation" in Richmond at the present time. An universal system of small kitchens obtains. Cooking in coal-chambers is all the vogue. Small marketing is the rage. Solitary feedling is the order of the day. Lonely repasts of cow-heel, secret dinners of fish bones in darkened apartments, and furtive suppers of fair water and ashcake crusts, constitute the commissariat of the best regulated families in the Confederate metropolis. Truly, an economical but unattractive way of living; for who shall question the social standing of people that eat in secret and in silence, and had rather be caught in the act of dining on rats or shucks or broom handles or discarded shoe soles, and still look the *beau monde* defiantly in the face. An exterior not absolutely disgusting subserves every purpose which was once obtained by profuse and stylish living. To say nothing of the cheapness this change is marvelously comfortable. Moreover it must conduce greatly to independence, individuality and self-reliance. In good times, we hope to see the obsolete custom of eating at table in company set down as gross extravagance and inexcusable effeminacy.

Some parties, weak-minded, of course, are found to be unwilling to develope their individuality by the new fangled system of hermit life and solitary feeding. Determined to be avenged upon the keepers of boarding houses, they have established messes. This indulgence of the gregarian propensity is in glaring defiance of the existing condition of things, and ought to be put down by the police.

The end is not yet. We trust the day is not distant when the independent eaters of this city will abolish all hotels and restaurants, destroy every vestige of the ancient method of promiscuous cooking, and be seen wandering about the streets with a loaf of bread under each arm, like Dr. Franklin, coat tail pockets stuffed with onions, a vest full of hard boiled eggs, and a peck of turnip tops in the waistband. This happy epoch will prelude the era still happier of primitive simplicity in living, thus the use of fire in the preparation of food will be wholly abandoned and the Abyssinian practice of eating beefsteaks freshly cut from the living ox will everywhere prevail.

Oh! what was food made for, if tis not the same,
Cooked or un-cooked—with or without flame?

Down with the fuliginous, filthy concoctions of the effeminate and luxurious past! Up with the grand, handy, primeval Confederate standard of absolutely raw, unconditionally, recking, positively gross and gory victuals!

For the Progress.]

SPRING.

At last we have a beautiful, genial day,
Of pleasant breeze and gentle showers—
Gently driving the hibernal clouds away,
And robing with verdure our sunny bowers.

As the rising sun, in his golden splendor,
Sends lustrous beams through every shadow,
We see the rosebuds burst asunder,
And pearly dew-drops glisten on the verdant meadow.

We hear the pensive cooing of the innocent dove,
And melodious notes of the red-breast fair,
Like some fair one breathing sweet verses of love,
As her golden tresses float gently in the air.

With silent rapture we view the enchanting scene,
While fragrant odors are gently wafted on every breeze
And blossoms of gaudy hue and silvery sheen
Dispel their rich perfume 'mong the stately trees.

But not alone do we enjoy this beautiful season,
Just bursting forth from winter's thrall;
For many things deprived of reason
Take sweet fruition in Spring's spacious hall.

The beasts of the forest and birds of the air,
From Pacific's coast to Atlantic's shore,
In common concert, harmoniously declare
The goodness of their Maker, and him adore.

CHERRY HILL, N. C. Ucra.

FROM NEWBERN AND WASHINGTON.—The rule of the enemy in these two subjugated places gets worse and worse, and it has been determined, we learn, to compel all who refuse to take the oath to come out of the Yankee lines. Some have already escaped from Newbern and more are to come in a few days. It is bad for poor people to come out in their poverty, but we suppose it is worse for them to stay. The following is from the Fayetteville *Observer*:

From Washington, N. C.—We have seen a letter from a lady in this ill-fated town, giving a sad picture of their distressing condition. She enclosed a printed order from the Yankee Brig. Gen. Potter, stating that many of the residents had openly displayed their sympathy with the rebel besieging forces and had communicated with them by signals, and therefore ordering that "all persons" shall take the oath of allegiance to the U. S. or leave the place within five days. The lady writes that she and others are nearly crazy. They cannot leave for they have no place to go to but the wild woods, and no means to live upon if they go, for they are forbidden to carry anything with them but their clothes. At first the order allowed them to take their effects, but afterwards it was changed to allow only clothing. She says that they make no complaint against our own forces, for they failed to take the place only out of sympathy for the women and children, but the Yankees are now wreaking their vengeance on the poor innocent people. The conduct of the Buffaloes and negroes is perfectly outrageous, and she cites instances of their insulting behavior. "Everybody is perfectly crazy (says she) they do not know what to do. God help us! Pray for us—tell all the people to pray for us, and for Heaven's sake don't call us traitors, for we are driven to it. Our whole hearts are with the South, and the thought of——taking that oath is killing to me, but we have such a large family and no money that it is impossible for us to go."

She relates a Yankee raid to a farm down the river, where they stole everything, provisions, clothing, &c., one of them holding a bayonet at the breast of the only white person present, a boy of 14 years, daring him to open his mouth, for they would kill him on the spot. "We are ruined, ruined; and now I want the Confederates to come and burn the town; if we cannot enjoy it I don't want the Yankees to do so."

A Yankee paper strikes the names of two subscribers from its list, because they were recently hung. The publisher says he was compelled to be severe, because he did not know their present address.

There is a great business done at New York city in neck-ties, but not near as large as there ought to be.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Camp Daniel, Jones county, N. C., March 7th, 1863, Private OWEN ADAMS, of Co. A, 6th N. C. Battalion.

He was one among the gallant "Ever Ready Rangers" who have been such a terror to Yankees in Eastern North Carolina. Although of quite a delicate constitution, he volunteered cheerfully his services in behalf of his suffering country. He was remarkable for his strict sense of honor in any and all particulars, always at his post as a soldier, kind and unassuming with his brother soldiers—his course was an example of true piety and devotion to the Great Giver of all. While we humbly bow to the Great Disposer of events, we deeply sympathize with his relatives and friends and in this our bereavement has lost a model example of goodness, and the Confederacy a true and devoted soldier. [*] S. B. C.